



Presses For Capital Gains Tax

C.I.O. Team Will Help Bolster Europe's Unions

Big Reforestation Plan For Britain

By KENNETH C. RATHBONE

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Among the less well-known achievements of the Labor government is the replanting of British forests to make good the great demands of two wars.



Since Labor came to power in 1945 some 176,685 acres have been planted by the Forestry Commission, one of Britain's oldest public industries. The number of workers employed in the forests has risen from 4,600 in 1945 to 12,000 today.

Some 43,886 acres of land were planted in 1949, of which 30,864 were new woodlands, and the rest re-planting.

Thirteen new forests have been made in Scotland, 12 in England, and four in Wales. Broad leaf trees, such as beech and oak, totalled 7% of the planting.

New Plow Helps

With a new plow designed by Lord Robinson, chairman of the (Continued on page 8)



PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

The Edmonton Bulletin was started by Frank Oliver seventy-one years ago. Two weeks ago, with dramatic suddenness, its last issue rolled off the press, the staff dismissed and the equipment sold to the Edmonton Journal. A city of 150,000 people, with a huge area around it, is left with one daily newspaper. This is not a new thing on this continent, or even in Canada. Regina and Saskatoon each have one newspaper. And in the United States such large cities as Kansas City, Missouri, with a population of half a million, have only one daily. Publishing a daily newspaper is now big business. Costs are high. Advertising rates have to be high. There is a limit to the advertising money merchants and others have to spend. The tendency is to put it in the paper which has the largest circulation. This starves a rival paper. The going becomes tough. The owners are not making as much money as they can in other businesses. So they decide to sell out, get all their cash out of their physical equipment; and (Continued on page 8)

NEW YORK (LPA)—A three-man C.I.O. team has sailed for Europe. Their purpose: To bolster trade unions in Europe which are wavering under the hammering of the Communists and the desperate international situation.

Jacob Potofsky, chairman of the C.I.O. Committee on International Affairs, said the mission will take whatever steps they consider necessary to build unity, and bring waverers to our side in the struggle against Communism.

Strengthen Unions

Potofsky charged that Marshall Plan funds have been used "to make rich industrialists richer," and said, "some money should be used to strengthen trade unions and to look after the rights of workers and to bolster their standard of living."

The team comprises Victor (Continued on page 8)

'Bare Living' For Fruit Growers

OTTAWA (CPA)—A "group effort to survive" was needed by fruit growers in Ontario, according to M. M. Robinson, secretary of the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, at a fruit growers' convention near Coburg, Ontario, on January 11.

Mr. Robinson stated that growers have to pay a fixed and high price for essentials used in production, but their own products go into a highly competitive and unstable market, with devastating effects on the farm economy. As examples of high, fixed prices paid by farmers, the speaker cited the price of fertilizers and sprays. In contrast, he declared that the growers' products are subject to variations caused by competition. Vegetable growers in 1950 did not have the income that they had a few years ago. He declared that they are now working for "a bare living". The old days of individual effort were past, he contended, and it was now a matter of group effort to survive.

World Bank Loans Over A Billion

WASHINGTON (CPA)—Up to December 1, 1950, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations—had made or promised loans totalling \$1,020,775,000 for reconstruction and economic development to 19 of its 49-member countries, it was announced at the Washington headquarters of the World Bank.

For Industrial Development

In 1950 alone the bank granted loans amounting to \$276,890,000. The purpose for which loans have (Continued on page 8)



HIGH AND LOW FREEZING POINT

(from Justice)

Radio Talk Monday By Elmer E. Roper

"Provincial Affairs" broadcast on Monday, February 5, will be given by Provincial Leader Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., at 6:45 p.m. over the Dominion network: CFRN, CFNC and CHAT.

Welfare Council Says:

'Unemployables' Is Up To Ottawa

OTTAWA (CPA)—The Canadian Welfare Council's committee on public assistance recommended to a meeting of the Council's public welfare division in Regina, on January 10, that unemployables should be the responsibility of the federal government, and not that of the provinces and municipalities as at present.

The public assistance committee, on which C.C.F. M.P. Stanley Knowles is serving at the invitation of the Welfare Council, stated that since the federal government takes the responsibility for the country's unemployed, furnishing unemployment insurance and the National Employment Service, it should also assume responsibility for such unemployables who are not covered by insurance.

"The committee believes," the report said, "that all citizens who are in financial need and who lack the resources to meet their need should be provided for by the public social services. The right of citizens to receive assistance from a public department on proof of need and without regard to the cause of need, should be recognized in law."

N.S. Co-op Radio Had A Good Year

OTTAWA (CPA)—The seventh year of co-operatively owned radio station CJFX, at Antigonish, N.S., which ended during 1950, was its most successful, according to a statement recently issued by the station.

Owned by co-operatives, farm associations, trade unions and other similar groups, with some interested individuals in the Maritimes, under the name of Atlantic Broadcasters Limited, the station now has assets of over \$60,000. Educational and public service programs received special attention during the year. The best known are "Life in These Maritimes" and "The People's School"; the former series won a national award, in competition with all Canadian stations.

Peaceful Picketing Restricted In B. C.

VANCOUVER (CPA)—Recent court decisions in B.C. have placed the law respecting peaceful picketing in "a most deplorable state at the present time," Alex B. Macdonald, a young Vancouver barrister, told an assembly of trade unionists in Steel Hall here recently.

Victor L. Dryer, another local lawyer who has some times appeared in labor disputes—on the employers' side—told the meeting that labor "must have the legal right" to tell the public that unions have a picket line "at a certain place."

The two lawyers discussed the (Continued on Page 7)

Coldwell Outlines Program

OTTAWA (CPA)—A capital gains tax on stock market profits to help halt inflation and to help pay for the nation's defence program was called for by M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, in a speech in Montreal on January 18.

In his address to a public meeting arranged by Montreal C.C.F. groups, Mr. Coldwell set forth a proposed three-point program to bring down the "highest price level in the history of the country" and to put our rearmament program on a pay-as-you-go basis:

1. A graduated system of levies, in which those who are "living in gravy" would pay very much, and those who are not very little.
2. Price control on a national basis, including control of rents.
3. Greater productivity at lower unit cost.

No Restraint

The C.C.F. leader declared that at the present time there is no restraint on those who set prices, nor is there any concerted drive in the country for increased productivity.

"The government is now relying on measures like savings loans and restriction of consumer credit, and everyone knows that these by themselves are entirely inadequate. Yet some plan for reducing (Continued on page 8)

Radio Speaker



M. J. COLDWELL, M.P.

"Nation's Business" Broadcast Feb. 13

M. J. Coldwell, M.P., C.C.F. National Leader, will be the speaker on "The Nation's Business" broadcast on Tuesday, February 13, at 9:15 p.m., over the CBC Alberta station CBX.

Tito's Yugoslavia

Impressions and Views

By Morgan Phillips

Secretary, British Labor Party, Chairman of the COMISCO Sub-Committee

UNTIL I went there as a member of a British Labor Party delegation at the beginning of September, I had regarded Tito's Yugoslavia as something of an enigma. Neither I nor my colleagues, Sam Watson and Harry Barnshaw, had visited the country before, and we welcomed the opportunity to study the situation at first hand and to meet Marshall Tito and other leaders of the National Front.

As Social Democrats, we sought answers to a great many questions. Was Yugoslavia's rift with the Cominform a passing phase? Were there indications of a rapprochement with the West? Would the Yugoslavs retain their Communist regime or were they the progenitors of a new concept of democracy, not hitherto thought possible within the framework of a single party state?

We found the Yugoslavs to be a friendly and hospitable people. And we found a great deal of enthusiasm for the regime. Some of this keenness was, no doubt, artificially stimulated by "psychological" pressure and in other ways, but much of it was quite genuine. That does not mean that Yugoslavia is no longer a Communist state. It most certainly is, and the Yugoslav leaders are 100 per cent Communists who have given a lifetime of service to their party.

Significant Differences

At the same time, I could not help but notice a number of important, and I believe, significant differences between Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia which I visited on behalf of the Labor Party in 1946.

In the Soviet Union, few people even among highly placed officials dare discuss politics with a foreigner. In Yugoslavia, everybody seemed not only free but anxious to talk. Then, so far as I could see, there is a much smaller or privileged class in Yugoslavia than there is in Russia. This may be due in part to the fact that an attempt is being made to get the great mass of the people actively interested in the job of running the country.

"People's Front"

The most important instrument of popular participation is "The People's Front" which is claimed to have eight million members over the age of 18.

Although essentially a political organization with the same program as the Communist Party (which is relatively small, and highly disciplined), the Front differs from the Party in that it enables a very large number of people, who for religious or other reasons cannot join the Party, to play their part in the life of the community.

There is also a system of People's Committees whose functions are mainly administrative, with a membership of 150,000 workers and peasants. In addition there are Citizens' Councils with a membership of 350,000 with special responsibility for health, education, child welfare and other social services. Each factory moreover has its own Works Council and an Executive Committee which meets regularly



MORGAN PHILLIPS

with the State-appointed director to plan the work of the enterprise.

Abhor Bureaucracy

Local Government also provides contrasts with the Soviet system. In the Soviet Union, representatives of all the Ministries are attached to the local Soviets, which only retain the forms of power and have no real authority. The Yugoslavs on the other hand are aiming at the maximum devolution of authority and responsibility to the local organizations. In this, they appear to be strongly motivated by an abhorrence of bureaucracy, on the Soviet model—an abhorrence which seemed to me destined to become an article of faith among supporters of the regime.

Feeling against the Soviet Union is very bitter. There is deep resentment at the blockade imposed by the Soviet and her satellites following the break with the Cominform two years ago. Every attempt has been made to starve the country into submission.

The effects of the blockade have been made worse by the drought of last summer. Crop failures in many parts of the country have pushed up agricultural prices and these increases have been reflected in the cost of manufactured articles of all kinds. Ordinary everyday things like toothbrushes, razor blades, needles and pencils are almost unobtainable. Soap, coffee and other necessities are very scarce. By any Western yardstick, the standard of living of the mass of the people is very low.

Need Skilled Technicians

Big efforts are being made to increase the output of tractors, harvesters, electrical generating plant and other capital equipment and to develop new light industries to increase the supply of consumer goods. Industrial development has, however, been made more difficult by an acute shortage of skilled technicians. Some directors of the factories and mines which we visited would, in fact, list their qualifications as firstly, Partisan; secondly, Member of the Communist Party; and thirdly, formerly employed in the industry.

What of the future? Over the next few months, the stability of the regime will be governed largely by economic considerations. The British and American credits, announced since our visit, will certainly help. Tito

himself was confident that their own resources, meagre though they are, together with such imports as became available would be just sufficient to feed his people and retain their will to work during this winter.

Politically, the Yugoslav leaders, in rejecting the Soviet claim to dominate their country, will continue to insist that true Communism can only be established on a basis of national equality between the various Communist Parties. They regard any attempt on the part of one country to impose its will on another as being more characteristic of the old world of Feudalism and Capitalism. There is therefore, no more desire to enter a Western bloc than there is the slightest desire to return to the orbit of the Cominform.

For National Liberation

Tito's successful stand against the Soviets has been strengthened by the peculiar national character of the Yugoslav revolution. The struggle was in the first instance a struggle for national liberation. When, however, the leadership passed to the Communist Party, the fight against the invader became at one and the same time a fight against the bourgeois parties of the old regime whose representatives were collaborating with the Nazis.

The Communists claim that they were the only truly national party and the only force able to rally the people against invader, regardless of ideological, party or provincial differences. The Yugoslav revolution differs also from the classical Bolshevik pattern in that the Yugoslav peasants initially entered the war in order to liberate their country, whereas the Russian peasants came into the first World War to bring it to an end and to secure a measure of land reform.

Still a Police State

While it is claimed that prison sentences for political offences are constantly reviewed and that amnesties have been granted on a substantial scale, it would be wrong for us as Social Democrats to overlook the fact that Yugoslavia is still a police state.

On the other hand, it would be quite unrealistic for us to imagine that we can impose, or insist that the Yugoslavs adopt, our conception of democracy. In the present situation, ideological differences do not in themselves provide sufficient reason for ignoring the existence and needs of the Tito regime. My own view is that the peace of Europe, will demand a closer understanding between Yugoslavia and her neighbors, especially Greece and Italy. Above all, we can be certain that any setback which befall the present Yugoslav leadership in the coming months can only be to the advantage of the Cominform.

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CALGARY, ALTA.



Because of its strategic position and resources, the territory of Yugoslavia for centuries offered various foreign invasions. With about 100,000 square miles and 15,000,000 people, Yugoslavia, embracing Serb, Croat, Slovenian, Macedonian, and Montenegrin lands, was created as a monarchy after World War I. In World War II, she suffered heavily from German occupation. Predominantly agricultural, Yugoslavia is nevertheless the principal mineral producer of the Balkans, and is now making desperate efforts to increase production and living standards. Dr. Joza Vilfan, above, has been her U.N. representative. Her flag is blue, white and red with a red star.

Thirty Years Ago

Interesting items culled from the pages of the Alberta Labor News (predecessor of the People's Weekly), over 30 years ago.

Calgary, November 3, 1920

Candidates of the Dominion Labor party in the forthcoming municipal elections will be nominated at a special meeting of the party in the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, following the university extension lecture to be given by Dr. H. M. Tordy.

The above was the decision of a meeting of the party last evening when Mrs. William Carson, Alex. Ross, M.L.A., Walter Smith and Messrs. Rae and Riley were appointed a nominating committee to secure the names of candidates for the city council and board of school trustees.

December 18, 1920—Fred J. White, candidate of the Dominion Labor Party, was re-elected alderman, and Mrs. Wm. Carson, D.L.P. candidate, was elected to the public school board.

Edmonton, November 20, 1920

Largest and most representative political meeting of Labor ever held in Edmonton chooses candidates for mayor, aldermen and school trustees—Mayor Clarke endorsed and gets ovation.

For Mayor: Joseph A. Clarke. For Aldermen: Alfred Farnilo, S. J. McCoppen, George Latham, Daniel K. Knott and W. J. Murray. (A. Boileau was later nominated to replace Ald. J. A. Kinney, who resigned from the city council.) For School Trustees: Dr. Frank W. Crang and J. W. H. Williams.

December 18, 1920—Candidate D. M. Duggan of the "Citizens" ticket received a majority of 663 over Jos. A. Clarke, candidate of the Dominion Labor Party. The total vote cast for mayor was 14,568, of which Mr. Duggan received 7,537, Jos. A. Clarke 6,974, and A. Stimmel 47.

The votes for aldermen are as follows: Adair, 7,023; McLennan, 6,996; Richards, 6,385; Collisson, 6,289; McArthur, 5,679; McCoppen (Labor), 5,473; Boileau (Labor), 5,138; Speer, 5,111; Farnilo (Labor), 4,312; Knott (Labor), 4,226; Murray (Labor), 4,574; Latham (Labor), 4,312; McKenzie, 3,040; Ritchie, 1,610; White, 967; King, 760. The first six were declared elected, of

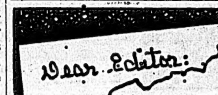
which McCoppen is the only candidate of the D.L.P.

For School Trustees: Mrs. Bishop came first with 6,983; Rae, 6,761; Alexander (Dr. W. H.), 6,711; Williams (Labor), 5,599; Crang (Labor), 5,444; Heron (Labor), 4,137. The first three are elected.

(All of the money bylaws were defeated, including the vote on pay for aldermen.)

Next year's council will consist of the following: D. M. Duggan, Mayor; Aldermen: Percy W. Abbott, Rice Sheppard (Labor), James East (Labor), J. C. Bowen, V. T. Richards, Joseph Adair, A. R. McLennan, J. T. J. Collisson, W. C. McArthur, S. J. McCoppen (Labor).

The school board will be made up as follows: H. W. B. Douglas, Dr. J. A. McPherson (Labor), S. A. G. Barnes (Labor), Frank Scott (Labor), Mrs. E. T. Bishop, W. H. Alexander, William Rae.



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AMERICAN FAILURE

Whoever made the crack that American foreign policy is a nightmare certainly came pretty close to the mark. It is also a tragedy, because destiny has placed America in a position of world leadership. So far, America has demonstrated utter failure to



produce a plan or a strategy that would lift a war-weary, destitute world, on to a road for peace and human progress. Instead of that, American policy-makers have blundered so dangerously close to another holocaust that it isn't even funny. And—they have taken their potential allies with them right to the edge of the abyss.

The point has been reached where, in sheer self-preservation, her allies must challenge America's leadership. Consequently, there is a world-crisis. A realization has come to America's friendly allies that to follow in the footsteps of the leader means disaster. A new trail must be blazed. A new world policy must be formulated; a policy not based on hysteria, fear and hate, but on certain realities that cannot be denied. The search for such a policy is on. Which is the hopeful feature of the crisis. Obviously, there are risks to be taken by those who are looking for a new trail to follow. When world peace is at stake the risks are justified.

It is significant that this search for a new world policy is being led by prominent Socialists like Premiers Nehru of India and Attlee of Great Britain. Their task is formidable and delicate. They have to build up popular support without open rift with America, if it is possible. There is always the chance that American leaders can be persuaded to change their attitude. It all depends on American ability to discriminate between the Soviet Union as a world military power and Communism as a way of life. On this issue Americans have been utterly confused. Consequently, they have squandered five precious years and untold effort, to "contain" Communism by the force of arms. They had a demonstration of the futility of fighting ideas with weapons in the case of Chiang Kai-shek. For some reason they are unable to learn this simple lesson. Now they propose to repeat the same mistake in Europe.

One does not have to even be a Socialist to see what militarization of Europe will do to the low standards of the peasants and workers of France, Italy, Greece or Great Britain. To ask people whose meat consumption is reduced to 10 cents worth per week to make further sacrifices for an armament race is an invitation to Communism. It will take more than the charming smile of General Eisenhower to inspire the destitute people of Europe to cut their meagre rations and give up their hope for a home or a pair of boots in order to match Uncle

NOT HORRIFYING TO HIM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Having been a subscriber to your paper for many years, I have taken particular interest in the column, Personal Stuff by E.E.R., and found many factual and clear summarizing articles on many aspects of modern life that I have agreed with.

But in the issue of January 6th I find myself differing very much with Mr. Roper over the difference between what he calls our democratic way of life and Communism. He says, "Any comparison between what Communism has to offer and the way of life which the great majority of people in the democratic countries enjoy, leaves me with an overwhelming horror of Communist domination of any part of the world which is now democratic."

The great trouble with Mr. Roper, and others who denounce what is happening in Russia, is that they do not define what their horrors are. For instance, I have spent all my life in the coal mining industry in this country; many years as a working miner, others as an operating official, ten years as a government inspector, which ought to give me a general knowledge of all phases of the industry. As a miner I was an active member of the union, and interested in political ideas, which continually got me into trouble, and caused me to be blacklisted from many positions which I was qualified to hold. Now this, I presume, is one of the blessings of democracy.

Having this experience in life, it was with great interest that in the early thirties I read a book by Frederick Griffen, for many years reporter for the Toronto Star, in which he described a visit he made to what might be called, the Russian Riviera, on the Black Sea, which for centuries had been the holiday ground of the Russian aristocracy and their invited guests. Griffen describes how he found under Communism, that the aristocrats had disappeared and that he found the resort teeming with coal miners and their families enjoying their first paid holiday in Russian coal mining history. Now this is probably one of the horrors to which Mr. Roper objects, to having an elite resort filled by dirty coal miners.

This makes me think of our own resorts in Alberta, such as Jasper, Banff and Waterton Lakes, and the amount of money that is spent each year to induce people to visit those places. I wonder how many coal miners in Alberta take their families to those places for a holiday. For myself after forty years of mining, and raising a family I was, by the generosity of one of my sons, able to take a short trip to Banff, when

Joe's 170 divisions with 60 divisions in 1953. This must make the boys in the Kremlin laugh. Every European knows that the Soviet Union and China could match them for every division—and then some. The futility of such a program is obvious.

Communism can not be contained by reduction of rations. The only effective way to prevent Communism from spreading over Europe and Asia is to raise the standard of life of the common people by assisting them with food and tools and restoring normal trade relations between all countries; by filling the empty bellies of China and India. Seventy-one billion dollars spent for such purposes would go a long way to immunize the world against Communist ideology.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

"I was too old, and in too poor health, to get much pleasure out of it, and my wife after her years of hard work, blindness from diabetes was unable to get any pleasure out of it at all. Twenty years too late so I do not regard the Russian way as horrifying."

I have recently read a report by a group of Scottish miners who visited the Donbas mining district in 1949, and they give a report on working conditions, living standards, medical care, holidays with pay, and old age pensions, that makes me feel I am living in a very backward country.

For instance, there is a pension scheme in the Alberta union mines, for members of the union. As an operating official, while I have to use all my knowledge and what intelligence I possess, to help produce the money to pay those pensions, I have no claim on any pension, and must wait until the age of 70 to retire on the government pension plan. In the Donbas field, and in all Russian mining fields, those miners found every worker connected in any way with the coal industry, got a month's holiday with pay, at a rest home

with his family, with free medical care and old age pension at fifty years. At my age and in my present state of health, this does not sound very horrifying to me.

Mr. Roper's use of the barking dog story, does not appeal to me. I also have done a lot of barking, but not for pleasure, which is about the only way a dog has to register his approval or disapproval of life. My barking has been done to try and secure for myself and others the things necessary for a decent standard of life, and when I have those I am perfectly willing to quit barking. If Mr. Roper wants that the Russian people are not allowed to bark I would urge him, to read, in the August 15th issue of Look Magazine, an article on "Russia Today," which says: "The policy of self-criticism in the numerous and varied Russian publications gives the experts an insight into current Soviet problems. This has proved so revealing that the Politburo recently limited severely the number of publications available to Americans in Moscow." This seems to me to prove that

people still have a right to bark in Russia.

BARNEY NUGENT,
Three Hills, Alberta.

(Editor's Note: In order that as many readers as possible may contribute to this column we must insist that all correspondents confine their letters to the 300 word limit.)

"PRETTY LITTLE STORY"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: That pretty little story in "Personal Stuff" about the British bulldog and the Russian wolfhound kept me awake for a while when I went to bed. It started up a chain of thoughts (radio-active). Yes, it is nice to be able to bark sometimes, but how often have I heard this remark, "If I said what I think, I would lose my job." That has been said right here in Alberta by many people, including teachers and preachers. Yet we constantly boast about "our way of life" and the freedom we all enjoy.

Many a man who barked like a good dog had to recoil like a whipped cur. Remember the massacre at Peterloo in England. Strangely enough about the same time the Cossacks in Russia refused to obey the military command to charge upon the crowd of unemployed. In the hungry thirties did barking avail much? My knowledge of economics is nil. I have never read Marx, but I am quite certain that "our way of life," has little, if any, consistent relationship with the teaching of Him we call the Prince of Peace.

It was wonderfully refreshing to read Bob Carlyle's message. May I quote the last sentence— "It is doubtful if mankind can survive without a new world order in which freedom and security are denied to no one, and in which an abundance will be a blessing rather than a curse."

A. E. SHERRATT,
Mayerthorpe.

The dejected woman was describing her husband to one of the judges in the Domestic Relations Court: "He neither drinks nor smokes. He never stays out late at night; and I have yet to catch him in a lie. In fact, Your Honor, I consider him a model husband." The perplexed judge gently asked: "Then, why, madam, did you come here?"

"Well," she sighed, "he isn't exactly a working model."

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HE SHOULD KNOW

MARSHALL TITO, head of the Yugoslav government is a Communist. He has had the Moscow training and other preparation through which all top Communists have had to go. He probably knows as much about Communism and Communist aims as any man on earth. And Tito has said:

"Only a fool can now question the aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union. When Russia appeals for peace she really means: 'Stop. Do nothing.' Wait until we are ready to swallow you. If you resist then you are an aggressor!"

And although Yugoslavia is surrounded by Soviet satellite states, Tito and his associates are not naive enough to think that the way to safety is to be unprepared. It may be that Russia could overwhelm Yugoslavia with military might. But not without a fight, and a bitter and costly one. And Tito is realistic enough to know that the men in the Kremlin are less likely to attack a fighting Yugoslavia than they are a weak and defenceless Yugoslavia.

What applies in that respect to Yugoslavia, applies equally to all non-Communist Europe. The only hope the non-Communist countries have against being gobbled up is to make themselves so militarily strong that the Kremlin will know that it cannot conquer without huge losses, which it may hesitate to incur. But if it can be done without losses... well, Tito has the answer when he says that "only a fool" can believe they won't do it.

NO GAS EXPORT

FOR the time being Alberta is not going to permit the export of natural gas. With all the major people's organizations in the province taking a very strong stand against allowing gas to go out of the province, it would have been a very unpopular move to permit export at this time. Only the certainty of much greater reserves than those now known would have made it possible for the government to justify the issuing of an export permit.

But the floor against export has not been locked. The report of the Conservation Board, and the statement by the government, indicated that, if new reserves are discovered and the quantity necessary for thirty years' supply for Alberta seems to be in sight, the decision may be reconsidered.

Quite naturally many people are asking, why thirty years? When the question of exporting our gas was first mentioned it was suggested by the government that it would not consider permitting export unless fifty years' supply appeared to be available. And even then there were many Albertans who thought fifty years was too short a time for which to plan. Now it's thirty years.

Thirty years is a short time in the life of a province. Alberta won't get much out of the royalties from exported natural gas. There is no financial or other necessity to jeopardize the future welfare of the province in order to satisfy the hungry promoters who are so anxious to build pipelines.

NEEDED INVESTMENT

WE FIND ourselves agreeing with the former Minister of Public Works in the Manitoba government; Hon. Erriek F. Willis, when he said: "In an age of mass movement by road we can no longer afford to be tricycle-minded. The time has come when it is just not practical to regard roads as local luxuries. Federal aid should be regarded as an investment and not as an expenditure."

That Canada has lost hundreds of millions of dollars through its failure to build even one decent road into the Rocky Mountain national parks is evident to anyone who has made any study of the facts. There is scarcely any public investment that could have been made which would have brought a bigger return.

But even more important from the standpoint of straight economic investment would be a network of good highways in Canada linked with at least one through route from coast to coast. The cost of basic Canadian highways should not, as Mr. Willis said, be regarded as an expenditure, but as an investment.

Another thing which needs doing in connection with the investment of the federal government in highways, is the setting up of a national highways commission that will have direction over the national expenditure on roads, routes and other decisions involving national investment. The spectacle of leaving the route of a federally-financed trans-Canada highway to be decided by the provinces, each of which may want a different route, is as absurd as it is economically stupid.

Let's get on with our Canadian investment in roads.

THE THIRD COLUMN

INTELLIGENT (?) VOTING!

Socialist Call:

"Of the fifteen candidates out of thirty elected to the State Legislature, fourteen had names in the first part of the alphabet. The four State Senators elected from Denver were the first four on the voting machine. Voters gave a dead man, whose demise received more notice than the Socialists' entire campaign, an amazing 47,419 votes, although voters were admonished for eight days before the campaign that a vote for this candidate for State Senate would not count."

"The election commission stated that his name could not be removed from the ballot, although he died eight days before election day."

IN THE DOG-HOUSE

"Labor", Washington

"Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine was dropped from the Republican Policy Committee recently. Millikin of Colorado is accepting the responsibility, but back of Millikin is Taft of Ohio. He is ruthlessly driving for the presidency in 1952."

"He doesn't like Senator Smith. A short time ago the gentleman from Maine urged that the members of Congress should be Americans first and that unjustifiable 'scares', like the lies of McCarthy, should be avoided by legislators of both parties."

"Taft didn't like that, so Mrs. Smith is in the doghouse. In addition to the speech, Taft suspects Mrs. Smith leans towards Dewey for the presidency, or, at the very least, is not enthusiastic about the Ohioan. All of which emphasizes a split in the Republican Party, which is growing wider every day. The chief cause is Taft's vaulting ambition, plus an arrogance which it is difficult for many of his colleagues to endure."

ANSWERABLE TO NO ONE

Eamon Park, M.L.A. (C.C.F.)

Director, Steelworkers' Union?

"With one or two exceptions industry is under no obligation to satisfy anyone as to the justice of its price policies."

"If a manufacturer thinks the market is ripe to jack up the price of his commodity he is free to do so."

"If a combine gets together and decides to jack up the price of the goods they produce there is no effective action which can be taken by the consumer."

"Or if speculators manipulate the market to make a killing and thereby force up prices, the consumer has no recourse but to pay the increase and the trader is under no obligation to justify his actions to anyone."

"Before wages are increased either the employer must be satisfied that the increase is justified; or a government board must indicate its belief as to the justice of the increase sought as a guide to the public; and if need be the worker must run the risk of losing his income entirely by withdrawing his labor power in an effort to insist to the company that he is right."

"We believe that prices as well as wages should be subject to review by a board."

FOOTPRINTS

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"Ye can discern the face of the sky, but cannot ye discern the signs of the times?"



Th December, 1943, at Cairo, this Declaration was signed by Chiang Kai-shek, Churchill and Roosevelt: "... all the territories stolen from the Chinese such as Formosa—shall be restored to the Republic of China."

January 6, 1950, President Truman: "The United States has no predatory designs on Formosa, or any other Chinese territory. Nor does it have any intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation."

June 25, 1950, Statement issued by Truman: "The attack upon Korea makes it plain—that Communism—will now use armed invasion and war. It has defied the orders of the Security Council—issued to preserve international peace and security. Accordingly I have ordered the 7th Fleet to prevent any attack upon Formosa."

July 11, by the Taiwan Self-Government League: "The people of Taiwan (Formosa) will continue the struggle against the United States aggressors, and the Chiang Kai-shek gang, and whatever the cost complete victory will be achieved."

"Are we not witnessing today the frantic attempts of the defenders of the capitalist system to drag the world into another war? The job of securing willing cannon fodder, however, grows tougher and tougher, as the common people grow wiser and wiser. Come to think about it, the Christians angels could have been right and goodwill and peace on earth a possibility. Meanwhile, diplomats, statesmen, politicians, etc., told us naught assure us that there will be no third world war."

Extract from speech by Hitler, January, 1934: "The German government will scrupulously observe every treaty voluntarily concluded. It will hold to all obligations arising out of Locarno."

March 2, 1936. Hitler in a speech to the Reichstag: "Germany will never break the peace of Europe. I can regard the struggle for German equality as concluded today. We have no territorial demands to make in Europe."

"In the summer of 1936 a civil war was organized in Spain. Hitler and Mussolini intervened on the side of the insurgents. British Tories were very pleased at this. 'Quite right,' they said. 'Someone must take a stand against Bolshevism.' Hats off to Hitler!"—Hugh Dalton, M.P., in "Hitler's War."

"Hitler's War": "There were suicides on the Czech Maginot Line when the troops were ordered to retreat without fighting. One officer said, 'A living soldier must obey orders; a dead one cannot, and shot himself.'"

Neville Chamberlain, November, 1938: "Europe is settling down to a more peaceful state." Later, this chorus: Henry Ford, "I'll bet anybody even money, there'll never be another war"; General Smuts, "I think we are in for years of peace and quiet"; Mr. J. H. Thomas, in an after-dinner speech, "I believe there will be no war"; Sir John Simon told the world, "There is a growing confidence in the preservation of peace"; and Anthony Eden, declaimed as he thumped upon the table, "War can be averted."

Timely Topics

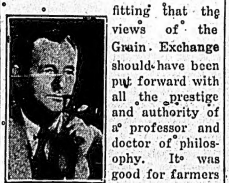
By William Irvine

Director of C.C.F. Organization

McDOUGALL AND THE WHEAT BOARD

Professor J. L. McDougall addressed the convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. He was speaking on the Farm Forum broadcast. It is safe to say that no utterances of any public man in fifty years were more ignorant, more replete with falsehood or more calculated to dispirit Canadian society.

Of course, farmers believe in freedom of speech, and it was fitting that the views of the Grain Exchange should have been put forward with all the prestige and authority of a professor and doctor of philosophy. It was good for farmers to hear the private enterprise philosophy in the crude and shameless way it was presented. They not only learned thereby how ignorant, educated men can be, but they could gauge the sort of battle that lies ahead.



They also heard the policy for which they voted at the last election yelling in a wild, dance of private enterprise barbarity. Dr. McDougall declared that the

Wheat Pool could not have existed on its merit of service; it was kept alive by frightening farmers with bogeymen; that the problem was for farmers to keep up their share of the national income; that, though they might get more dollars they could buy less goods because of the depreciating value of money; that British contracts had robbed farmers of \$600,000,000 since 1945; and he wanted to re-establish the assignine thing he called a free market and thus get rid of the Wheat Board.

If Dr. McDougall had sold wheat in Canada for years before the Wheat Pool came, and since, he would have known more about the real merits of that institution. He would have known that selling wheat below cost of production was not a bogeyman to western farmers. He would also have known that the problem of farmers is not to "keep up" their share of the national income but to "get it up" to reasonable parity. And as for the change in dollar values, that is another grievance and would have taken place just the same if the Wheat Pool had never existed, only with this difference that farmers would have had fewer of the dollars such as they were and are.

(Continued on page 6)

Study Group Material

FOR the first time in the C.C.F. a regular monthly flow of study group material is now available to local groups.

Starting with the January issue of *Comment*, this new national office magazine has been transformed into a group discussion pamphlet. In its new format *Comment* deals comprehensively with a single topic—providing more than 10,000 words on a different subject each month. Questions for Group Discussion are now carried regularly on page 11, so that individuals or groups who wish to make a study of the subject have all the material at hand.

Back Copies Available
Local leaders are urged to keep in touch with *Comment* which is

available for only \$1 per year. Back copies of issues are available at 10 cents each. It is possible to build up a group discussion program from topics covered in past and future issues so that it will meet the particular interests of the local groups.

International Affairs

For example, the February issue of *Comment* deals with U.N. The April issue will deal with The New Asia. These two issues will provide ample material for a study group on international affairs, the first running until Easter; the second after Easter. Other issues forthcoming in the near future deal with the national income and agricultural marketing.

Winnipeg Pioneer Dies



S. J. FARMER

former leader of the C.C.F. in Manitoba, succumbed to illness on January 16 at the age of 72. A fearless fighter for social justice, Mr. Farmer began his political career in 1910 when he campaigned for Fred J. Dixon who sought a seat in the Manitoba legislature on the Labor ticket. Mr. Farmer was himself elected to the legislature in 1922, the same year that he won the Winnipeg mayoralty. His record in the Manitoba legislature from 1922 to 1949 was characterized by his fight for social reform, and for his efforts to retain for the people control over their natural resources. He was Minister of Labor in the Manitoba all-party coalition in 1940. When John Bracken resigned to join and lead the federal Conservative party, Mr. Farmer promptly resigned and led the C.C.F. as the official opposition until 1949 when he resigned because of ill health.

C.C.Y.M. Launches Drive For Finances

The Provincial C.C.Y.M. Secretary, Carroll Wenaas, announced January 30 the launching of a province-wide C.C.Y.M. financial drive, with an objective of \$250, to provide funds for an organization drive next fall. He said that regular sources of revenue cannot meet the cost of any expansion so that it is necessary to appeal for financial help to C.C.F.-ers individually and in clubs as well as digging deeper into C.C.Y.M.-ers' pockets.

Greater Expansion
The C.C.Y.M. was reborn in Alberta in 1949 and since that time, through devoted work, has been growing slowly but steadily. "The time has now come to take positive action towards greater expansion,"

said Carroll. "Add we hope C.C.F.-ers can help us with that."

Need Money

Plans are being made to engage an experienced organizer for three or four weeks next fall. In conjunction with the finance drive, C.C.Y.M. building forms are being mailed out to many C.C.F. members so that by the summer it will be known just where the organizer can be used most effectively.

Your contributions should be sent to C.C.Y.M., Woodsworth House, 10140-107 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

Closing date of the drive is March 31.

HELP THE C.C.Y.M. BUILD A STRONGER C.C.F. OF THE FUTURE!

C.C.F. Women

Entertain At The Friendship Club

A large and appreciative audience of South Side Friendship Club members enjoyed a social evening at Seona Hall on Tuesday evening arranged by the Edmonton Women's C.C.F. group. Mrs. J. E. Cook convened the affair which was voted a big success.

Elmer E. Roper showed colored films on his trip to Britain and musical numbers and community singing rounded out a most enjoyable evening. Lunch was also served by the C.C.F. women.

The musical entertainment was provided by Miss Anne Spofniz in a vocal solo accompanied by Mrs. B. M. Wheeler; Mrs. A. Hughes, vocal solo; a ladies' quartette composed of Mrs. Lee Green, Mrs. M. Stetsen, Mrs. John Mathew and Mrs. H. Scott.

Dodg Tracy led a lively session of community singing accompanied by Mrs. H. Scott, president of the Women's C.C.F. Club.

Roper's British Films At Viking On Feb. 14

Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader, will give an illustrated lecture on the topic, "How Britain Looks to a Canadian," when he speaks at a social evening under the auspices of the Viking C.C.F. local on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14. He will show the colored films he took when he visited Britain last summer.

Joliffe Asks Action On Civil Defence Plan

OTTAWA (CPA).—Ontario Opposition Leader E. B. Joliffe, in a radio broadcast on January 15, called upon both federal and provincial governments to end the shilly-shallying which has been going on in connection with civil defence. "If any of our crowded urban areas in Ontario were struck tomorrow—by enemy action or by natural disaster—on the scale of the Red River flood or the Halifax explosion, there would be tremendous loss of life and very great property damage, and most of it would be because we are not prepared," he declared.

Wenaas Re-elected President Of CCYM

Carroll Wenaas was re-elected president by acclamation of the Edmonton C.C.Y.M. at the annual general meeting held recently at Woodsworth House, 10140-107 Street.

Other officers are: Vice-president, Miss Brenda Anderson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Helen Anderson; membership and publicity, Mrs. George Evans; social and program, Roy Sward.

Cerebral Palsy Film At Women's Meeting

Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club will meet on Monday, February 13, at 8 p.m., in Woodsworth House, with the new president, Mrs. H. Scott, in the chair. A film, "A Day in the Life of a Cerebral Palsy Child," will be shown.

"Friends Of People's Weekly"

Woodsworth House, 10140-107 Street, Edmonton.
I hereby apply for membership in the "Friends of the People's Weekly Club" and in doing so, pledge that I will

- Undertake to contribute an amount not less than 50 cents per month; or—
- Secure four new subscribers to the People's Weekly at \$2.00 per year.

Signed _____

Address _____
(Sign this and return to the above address)

New Books and Pamphlets

The Literature Committee of the C.C.F. reminds readers that a number of new booklets and pamphlets are being added to those already on hand.

Facts About C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan (Price 10 cents) gives a most interesting picture of increased benefits obtained by the people through the C.C.F. Here, for 10 cents, are the facts and figures which every C.C.F.-er should have.

Wanted: Vital Religion in Politics (Price 5 cents) is a handy pocket size little booklet by Dr. L. J. Donaldson which, to quote E. F. Morley, 25 years secretary of the Y.M.C.A., "is most insistent in showing that Christian principles, when applied, contain the only sound basis for an economic system." Dr. Donaldson's subtitle for the pamphlet is "C.C.F. Principles Agree With Christian Ideals".

Who Owns Canada? If you don't already own a copy of this reliable examination of the facts concerning the concentration of control and ownership of the wealth of Canada, send for one now. Price 50 cents.

European Unity (15c)—A new pamphlet which gives the British Labor Party's views on methods by which European unity should be pursued.

Planning For Freedom (Revised from \$1.25 to 50c). Though written in 1944, the first section of this book discusses issues of vital importance today. Excellent club material.

They'll Ask You (5c)—A primer of C.C.F. questions and answers.

Who Benefits From Soaring Prices? (10 for 30c or 3 for 10c)—An attractively arranged and easily read leaflet, showing just what the soaring cost of living is doing to farmer, laborer, soldier, old folks and hope—and what it has done to increase monopoly profits. Send for a number of these and pass them on to your neighbors.

Comment—The new C.C.F. up-to-the-minute facts and figures magazine. \$1.00 buys a year's subscription; single copies 10c each. This month's issue, which includes the story of the oil grab, is one you won't want to miss.

(1) Fifty Years' March—Francis Williams, \$2.00.

This is the book, recently reviewed in the P.W. by Elmer E. Roper, which tells of the rise and growth of the British Labor Party. An A1 gift for an intelligent friend!

(2) Guide to Elementary Socialism—G. D. H. Cole, 15c.

(3) I Chose Peace—Zelliaius, 35c.

(4) The Road Ahead—Laidler, \$1.00.

A nicely bound, easily read and understood story of the democratic socialist way of life.

(5) The Case for Socialism—

IN MEMORIAM

An old friend from the Fairview district, reminds the People's Weekly that it was a year ago—January 26—that Mr. Lars Tellefson died in the Fairview Community Hospital. An ardent supporter of the C.C.F. as well as a diligent worker in the farmer and co-operative movements, he is sadly missed by his colleagues and friends, but his good deeds remain as a memorial to one who did his bit to make the world a better place in which to live.

Born in Norway in 1893, he went to the United States in 1910, coming to Canada, in 1912. In 1916 he settled in the Erin Lodge district, south of Bluesky, but owing to failing health he made his home at Fairview two years prior to his death.

His wife, one son and three daughters survive.

Pembina Meetings

Following their series of house meetings in Calgary, which were completed this week-end, Director of C.C.F. Organization, William Irvine, and Provincial Secretary Mrs. Nellie Peterson, will speak at a number of meetings in the Pembina constituency as follows:

Wm. Irvine
Feb. 5th, Westlock
Feb. 6th, Jarvie
Feb. 7th, Dapp
Feb. 8th, Linares
Feb. 9th, Sunnibend
Mrs. N. Peterson
Feb. 5th, Naples
Feb. 6th, Mallowdale
Feb. 7th, Barrhead
Feb. 8th, Manola
Feb. 9th, Hgthridge.

Fred Henderson, 35c.
Marching On (Price 15 cents)—A magnificent story of the progress of the British Labor Party from the arrival of Her Hardie at the House of Commons to its victory at the polls in the last general election. It is issued in pamphlet form by the Labor Party to mark Labor's year of Golden Jubilee. In its last chapter it looks to the future, and proclaims in stirring words, Labor's confidence and resolve:

"We have recently repulsed the most furious assault any political Party in this country has ever sustained; before long, an onslaught even more bitter, more desperate and more unprincipled will be unleashed against us. We are no more intimidated than was the Lankar miner when he first rose to address the Commons, with every man's hand against him."

Still at Large, Price 15c. This pamphlet by Michael Foot, with its satirical prologue on Tory "history" and pen portraits of leading figures in the Tory Party, will be of particular interest to those readers who hail from the Old Land.

Calling All Women

SHE GETS THINGS DONE

Whether it's in Alberta or Ontario, it's the busy women who get things done in their community, their church, their political party. Here's the story of one such woman who sparks C.C.F. activity in her community in Ontario. We have her counterpart in Alberta, too, and in a future issue of the paper we are going to ask Mrs. Nellie Peterson to tell us about some of these women who do yeoman service in the C.C.F. cause in our province. In the meantime, by courtesy of the Ontario C.C.F. News, we publish this report of Mrs. Mina Wright's activities:

NOTHING IS too much trouble for Mina Wright. If you've an idea that you think is good for the community, Mrs. Wright is the woman to put it into action, as anyone around the Northern Ontario town of Swastika will tell you.

Although her busy life, she's been picking up jobs of work, the way some women pick up knitting, and following them through to the last stitch.

Stirra Credit Union

At present provincial councillor for Temiskaming, Mrs. Wright has a battery of jobs. She has served on the executive of the Women's Institute, been a member of the Library Board, the Citizens' Committee and church groups in Swastika. She provided the leadership for the formation of the Swastika Community Credit Union, too.

"The fact that Temiskaming is one of the strongest C.C.F. ridings in Ontario is due in large part to Mina Wright's leadership," states C. C. Ames, vice-president of the Ontario C.C.F. Provincial Council.

Successful Week-End

Last year she sponsored an educational week-end conference for the northern riding that was one of the most successful ever held. More than 77 people attended.

Born on a farm in North Renfrew County, Mrs. Wright early learned the lessons of duty and responsibility.

Learned Duty Early

"We were taught, by our parents' example, that each of us has a duty to our home, our church and our community, wherever we might live," she recalls.

She followed the call of the pioneering blood in her veins up to the pulp and paper town of Iroquois Falls, where she taught school in the early construction days.

Wright is Wright

It wasn't long, however, before she met a young railroader with the same last name as her own.

Samuel Wright, and they married and settled down in Swastika in 1921, where they have been ever since.

They have two daughters—Margaret, a nurse in Sudbury, and Shirley, who teaches in Kenora. Her brother, Jack Wright, is a community leader in North Renfrew and twice a C.C.F. federal candidate. So the Wright's pretty well cover the north country.

Famous Brother

Percy Wright, newly-elected National Chairman of the C.C.F. and an M.P. from Saskatchewan, is also her brother.

Besides bringing up a family, pulling her weight in community activities, and sparking C.C.F. activities, Mrs. Wright finds time to indulge in the hobby of making copper jewelry. She has ideas about that, too, though. She'd like to see C.C.F. women in this country and small towns become interested in craft work, work which could then be sent to the cities for sale by C.C.F. women there. Needless to say, she has started a craft group in her own town.

Friendly, open, frank in manner, with dark hair in which the grey is beginning to show, and with warm coloring, Mrs. Wright makes friends wherever she goes—friends for herself, and friends for the C.C.F.

To quote "Doc" Ames again—"Northern Ontario wishes it had more Mina Wrights."

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At prices you can afford
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Fried beef liver smothered with onions
Grape custard, pudding, walnut cream pie
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87 MARCH 1951 C.C.F. NEWS

"No, my husband doesn't believe in price control, or rent control—or any other kind, for that matter!"

Co-op Insurance Prospers In U.K.

LONDON (CPA)—"Far beyond the wildest dreams of early co-operators" was the description given to the development of the Co-operative Insurance Society over recent years, by Mr. J. M. Peddie, M.B.E., vice-chairman of the society. Mr. Peddie was speaking at a luncheon given to celebrate the opening of the society's new offices in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Third Largest

He told his audience that the Co-operative Insurance Society was the third largest British industrial, general and ordinary insurance society. It would not be long, Mr. Peddie said, before the society could claim second position.

The total funds of the C.I.S. today exceed £100,000,000; in 1939 they stood at £33,000,000. Many had thought, he said, that with the introduction of social insurance the income of insurance societies would decline. This has not been the experience of the C.I.S.

Sask. Gov't Plant

Box Co. Sales Continue Climb

REGINA (CPA)—Both sales and production of the Saskatchewan Box Factory at Prince Albert have soared in the last three years, according to John Harrop, manager of the crown corporation.

Sales in 1950 were \$513,500, compared to \$254,000 in 1947, while production rose from 3,715,000 board feet of lumber saved in 1947 to 6,500,000 in 1950. The latter figure represents the second largest output of any sawmill in the province.

The box factory was expropriated by the Saskatchewan government at the end of 1945 after a long history of anti-labor activity and defiance of both federal and provincial labor laws by the previous management.

Highly Efficient

What the government took over was a run-down factory employing about 50 people. It has now built it into a highly efficient sawmill with 125 employees whose wage rates are about double those paid by the old management.

As the factory uses much salvaged timber which would otherwise be wasted, it fits well into the forest management program of the Department of Natural Resources. Re-arrangement of the plant and installation of a new re-saw machine were credited by Mr. Harrop for production increases. Further expansion is being considered.

A Great Doctrine

By TOM RUSSELL

ONCE MORE we have celebrated the birth of the Great Philosopher, who proclaimed a new doctrine: "Love your enemies," "Do good to those who hate and persecute you." When Good Friday comes we shall be hearing the story of His crucifixion. It was symbolic of things to come.

A few weeks ago I heard a U.S.A. senator on the radio suggest "we should pause each day and work ourselves up into a frenzy of hate for the Russians." Such sentiments do not appeal to Democratic Socialists. We are sorry for the Russians who got rid of a Czarist dictator and unfortunately saddled themselves with a Communist one.

What a Story!

What a story could be told of those Democratic Socialists who within living memory having had the courage of their righteous convictions were persecuted and jailed, but lived to be trusted and loved by their fellows.

Forty years ago in Auckland, New Zealand, a tramp, conductor and a Scots laborer working on drains used to carry a speaker's platform to the docks, where an Australian brewery worker would

mount it and expound Socialism.

In 1912 the tram conductor and the laborer were jailed on charges of sedition during a general strike. The brewery worker was Michael Savage, who became New Zealand's first Labor prime minister. The laborer was Peter Fraser, who also became prime minister. The tram conductor, Tom Barker, is now a Labor councillor in St. Pancras, London.

The British Labor government contains several ex-jailed birds, and here in Canada six men were sent to jail at the time of the Winnipeg strike. One of them, Bill Pritchard, later became mayor of Burnaby, B.C., and was also elected chairman of the Union of B.C. Municipalities. The late beloved J. S. Woodsworth was also charged with sedition for quoting a passage of the Scriptures. He, too, was elected a member of parliament and was responsible for the passing of the old age pension bill.

There is no evidence anywhere of any of them bearing malice or hatred of their persecutors, which all goes to show that the doctrine of the Great Philosopher, whose birth has just been celebrated, is both practical and worthwhile, although seldom practised.

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The City of Edmonton

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Battle Of The Blackstrap

By Lorne Ingle

FOR weeks now Ottawa's health officials have been trying to halt the run on blackstrap molasses. Given impetus by a book condensation in the October Reader's Digest (Look Younger, Live Younger by Gaylord Hauser), the sale of blackstrap molasses has been growing by leaps and bounds. So has the price. Another publication, a "booklet" by Cyril Scott entitled, "Crude Molasses", has increased the public's interest in the blackstrap which is normally used only as an animal feed.

Government health officials are concerned for two reasons: Is the first place blackstrap molasses is not prepared as a human food—there are apt to be all sorts of impurities in it; in the second place people are taking it as a cure for everything from arthritis to cancer—and this is serious.

On December 4 a prosecution was launched against a Toronto firm which sold molasses, and copies of Scott's booklet. But the magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that Scott's booklet did not specifically say that the molasses would cure anything. It only suggested that people should "try" molasses if they had so-and-so. This was not advertising the molasses as a cure the magistrate held. The Department is appealing.

More Careful Now

Since then distributors of the molasses and of the literature on it are more careful. They are not selling the molasses and the booklets together; in some instances the molasses is being sold in one store and the booklet next door. In that way the Food and Drug Act is not contravened.

In the meantime the laboratories of the Department of Health have been testing a few samples

in an effort to locate specific impurities that would enable them to prosecute companies for selling impure foods. But in the samples taken so far no such impurities have been found. After all, there could be a dead rat in every second barrel without evidence of it turning up in the samples. And no court will listen to evidence on how carelessly crude molasses are prepared and handled unless specific examples of impurities are produced in evidence.

Dr. Pett's Warning

Now Dr. L. B. Pett, head of the Health Department's Nutrition Division, has issued a public statement warning the public about the molasses. Dr. Pett points out first of all that there was no magic in blackstrap molasses. Its nutritional value is principally in the iron and B

vitamins and as a source of these it is about in the same class as liver, kidney, dried beans, pork, rolled oats, eggs and peanut butter.

Be "More Discriminating"

The nutritionist urges the Canadian public to be "more discriminating" in what it eats and, without making any specific charges warns against "possible unsanitary handling" of blackstrap. "You don't know its history unless you get it in a container that has been handled by food processors," he says. An unnamed Montreal dietitian, in a Canadian Press story of Jan. 2, goes further and says that blackstrap molasses has "so many impurities that it is not registered under the food acts as a food at all."

For years the health department has recommended dark cooking molasses (which is properly inspected) as a good source of iron and B vitamins. But blackstrap—"we have no evidence at the moment that this extremely strong-tasting and smelling stuff is any better," says Dr. Pett. "The more revolting a food doesn't mean it is any better nutritionally."

It's the Comic

Now the comic strips have entered the picture. King's, Gasoline Alley is now poking fun at the use of blackstrap molasses as well as the other foods plugged by Gaylord Hauser in the Reader's Digest article—yogurt, skim milk, wheat germ and brewer's yeast. But those who have been taken in by the propaganda and spent hard earned money on these so-called "wonder foods" will have difficulty seeing the joke.

Peaceful

(Continued from page 1) trend in legislation affecting picketing at the annual professional trade union conference called by the C.C.F. Trade Union Committee to enable unionists to present their views on labor legislation.

"Put your 1950 C.C.F. membership in the mail today if you haven't already paid up for 1950."

First Message Dated "United Nations, N. Y."



"United Nations, New York" became the official address of the world organization last month after most of U.N.'s international staff had moved from the temporary quarters at Lake Success to the new Headquarters building in Manhattan. Watching Mrs. Christine Rieler punch out the first teletype dispatch under the new deadline are (left to right): Wilmer Foote, Director of U.N.'s Press and Publications Bureau; General Assembly President Nasrallah Entezam; Acting Secretary-General David Owen; Assistant Secretary-General Benjamin Cohen; and Thomas J. Hamilton of the New York Times, president of the United Nations Correspondents Association.

New Stenographer: "How do you spell 'graphic'—with one 'r' or two?"

Sympathetic Person: "Hello! What's the matter, little boy? Are you lost?"

Boss: "Well, if you're going to use any, you might as well go the limit."

Little Boy: "Yes, I am. I mighta known better'n to come out with 'granda. She's always losin' sumpin'."

RADIO-ACTRESS



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One of Canada's leading radio actresses, who is heard frequently in CBC network broadcasts, such as Stage 51, on Sunday nights, Theatre Hour, on Fridays, CBC Wednesday Night productions and other radio plays originating in the Toronto studios, she can play character or "straight" roles with equal ease, and shine in dialects—especially a Scots brogue. She is active in Toronto's New Play Society, and has a film to her credit.



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Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)
leave the field to the stronger organization. Result: monopoly.

I don't think the news and editorial policy of the Edmonton Journal is any worse than that which could be expected from any other big business newspaper. The editorial policies of newspapers reflect the interests and outlook of the owners. In some instances, and this applies to the Southern papers, local publishers are allowed to take an independent attitude within certain limits. But generally speaking, daily newspapers, because they are big business, represent the viewpoint of big business. That governs their editorial policy. In many cases, particularly in the United States, it governs their news policies, too. To be fair to the Edmonton Journal, one must admit that its news columns are rarely used to reflect the editorial attitude. Reporting of the legislative, for example, has been eminently fair. And even in election campaigns we who live in Edmonton have never had cause to find much fault with the treatment the C.C.F. got in the news columns of the dailies. There is no reason to suppose that the Journal will change in this respect because it now has a monopoly. But a monopoly of editorial opinion in such a large part of this province, or any other similar area of population, is a bad thing for democracy.

I have had some sentimental attachment to the old Bulletin. Thirty-four years ago I went to the Bulletin to work. It was just

before the late Frank Oliver was defeated after serving for many years as Minister of the Interior in the Laurier government, and later as a member of the Opposition. His defeat brought him back home to Edmonton, where he took over the active direction of the Bulletin. By this time the type of newspaper which could survive competition had to be something different from the kind Mr. Oliver had begun. But he didn't think so. The result was a rapid and serious decline. It got so that we didn't get our wages. Things went from bad to worse. I left in September, 1920, I think I was the last to be fully paid up. In the end, the paper was sold to Charles Campbell and then, a couple of years ago, to the Max Bell group. Now it's gone.

What does this all add up to as far as we are concerned? Maybe the answer is obvious. Unless a newspaper is in a strong position in respect to advertising revenue, it can't be made to pay. That goes for a small weekly paper as well as for a large daily. The People's Weekly can't continue to operate unless it gets support from its friends in addition to regular subscription payments. And if you, brother, think it is now additionally desirable that we should keep this voice of progressive opinion alive, I can only say quite bluntly, that you'll have to help us. People are generous in giving to various causes in this province, and I know our C.C.F. people are as generous as any. Believe me, I hate to have appeals like this made in these columns. We were able for thirty years to avoid making pleas for help such as all other radical papers were compelled to

make. But the cold, hard fact now is that without extra help the People's Weekly will follow the 71-year-old Edmonton Bulletin to the cemetery of departed newspapers. That would break my heart and I think it would bring some sorrow to many others. So... how about slipping the odd dollar into an envelope and mailing it to the People's Weekly, Woodsworth House, 10140 107 Street, Edmonton? You won't miss the dollar very much, and enough of them will keep the People's Weekly flag flying.

Big Reforestation

(Continued from page 1)
Forestry Commission, trees can now be planted on land which used to be considered unsuitable for them. The area of land in Britain suitable for tree growing has thus been greatly increased.

The new plow, called the R.L.R. Plow (Lord Robinson's initials), can dig down to more than 20 inches and turn over such a large amount of soil that all the natural surface can be covered by plowing at five-foot intervals.

It can deal with boulders 18 inches in diameter, tackle the slopes of chalk downs, and penetrate hard layers of peat or morlands.

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C.I.O. Team

(Continued from Page 1)
Reuther, education director of the Auto Workers; Frank M. Bellanca, a former organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Edgar De LeSalle, of the Steelworkers, Easton, Pa. They will spend six weeks in France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and England.

Reuther said the group might recommend that governments and industries be required to set up labor standards before any funds are allocated by the Economic Co-operative Administration.

After the special mission returns to this country, Reuther will take his family back to Paris with him, where he will direct the European office of the C.I.O.

Collaborate With Europeans
The National C.I.O. Executive Board named him to the post, where he will head the staff of trade unionists in work with anti-Communist leaders of the European labor movement.

Reuther's office also plans to work with administrators of the Marshall Plan and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

World Bank

(Continued from page 1)
been made include general reconstruction and industrial development, electric power, transportation, agriculture, irrigation and communications.

The bank has also sent missions to countries in Latin America, Europe, Middle East and the Far East, to investigate requests for financial assistance and to aid governments in planning development of economic resources.

The loans, bank officials say,

Coldwell

(Continued from page 1)
the amount of money in circulation is essential to prevent further inflation," he declared.

Stating that "proftesters have a free hand while pensioners starve," Mr. Coldwell called for a heavy capital gains tax to be collected from those who speculate in stocks, as the fairest way of raising a large portion of the required money for defence.

In the matter of rent controls, he referred to the fact that even such anti-Socialists as Premier Duplessis and Premier Frost had expressed approval of rent control, and declared that on this matter the Liberals "are still back in the 19th century."

Mr. Coldwell urged the federal government to call a conference of all major groups in the economy—labor, farmers, management and consumers—to seek co-operation in a plan to increase productivity at lower unit cost to raise general living standards and increase "our capacity to assist the people of Asia and other continents."

Two little girls were discussing their families. "Why does your grandmother read the Bible so much?" asked one.

Replied the other: "I think she's cramming for her finals."

are all earmarked for productive purposes, and when made to private corporations are guaranteed by the governments in whose territories the projects are located.

The following is a breakdown of loans made thus far by the World Bank, by areas: Europe, \$557,500,000; Latin America, \$230,175,000; Asia and the Middle East, \$126,100,000; Oceania, \$100,000,000; Africa, \$7,000,000.

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